BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

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DAILY PROGRESS.

THURSDAY, FEB. 4, 1864.

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Feb. 2d.—A Special dispatch from Como on the 1st says that Col. James McGuirk, of the third Mississippi cavalry, entered Lagrange yesterday and occupies it now. There are no Federals nearer than Germantown.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MOBILE, Feb. 2.—A special dispatch from Como on the 2d says that twenty seven transports in all, averaging six to eight hundred each, have passed down. An enormous three tier gunboat passed down on the 29th.

At Clinton Mississippi, an enthusiastic meeting is going on.

Jackson's cavalry is re-enlisting for the war. The Texans are re enlisting to a man.

From Northern Georgia.

DALTON, Feb. 2.—Official information was received here to day that six thousand of Sherman's corps, chiefly infantry, cavalry and artillery, crossed the Tennesse river on January 29th and 30th, at Larkin's Landing, midway between Graterville and Belleforte. It is presumed the move is for the purpose of establishing a depot of supplies for future operation.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Feb. 3.—This morning, in the House, Mr. Curry, of Ala., submitted important joint resolutions in relation to the exchange of prisoners of war, especially negroes. He endorses the resolutions of Congress of the first of May last, and President Davis' proclamation in reference to Lincoln's emancipation proclamations, and policy to recognize that the North in claiming the exchange of colored troops and their officers, intend this claim to apply to the slave property of our people, whom they have seized, abducted, and impressed into their military service, and armed them against their lawful masters—declares the emancipation of slaves by the enemy, within the Confederate States, as not among the acts of legitimate warfare, but classed by writers of public law, among whom are the most eminent publicists of the United States, with such acts as putting prisoners to death in cold blood, using poisoned weapons, or assassination—that the claim of the North that when we recapture our own slaves, whom they have abducted and armed, we shall deliver them back in exchange as prisoners of war is in effect to recognize the right of the United States to legislate within our limits and aid them in giving effect to such legislation, which is too monstrous and revolting to be yielded for a moment, and is only a pretext for violating the solemn obligations that the government would liberate all prisoners of war on parole. But neither these resolutions nor those first offered may be construed to exclude from treatment, as prisoners of war, free negroes not residents of the Confederate States at the commencement of the war. The House adopted a resolution of thanks to Gen. Longsteet and his men; also a number of resolutions of thanks to the soldiers from various States who are re-enlisting for the war. Re-enlistments are the order of the day in the army. It is going on everywhere with enthusiasm, the soldiers assembling and volunteering as at the commencement of the war. The Senate passed a bill to create the office of Ensign in the army; also a bill to provide for the organizing of a General's staff for the army. The Senate then went into secret session on the bill to regulate foreign commerce. The House was in secret session on the army bill most of the day.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, Feb. 3.—It seems to be generally understood that the finance measure or tax bill as passed by the House, contemplated a tax on Confederate notes so heavy as to absorb the bulk of the currency with the view of increasing the currency value of notes left in the hands of holders. It is also understood that the Senate has rejected this plan and referred the matter to a Special Committee, who have it now under consideration.

NOTE.—We pay heavy prices for the above, but we see but little sense in it. We turn it over to Col. Thrasher. —[ED. PROG.]

Later from the North.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 3.—The Philadelphia *Ingnirer* of the 1st has been received. Lincoln has ordered a draft for 500,000 men to serve three years or during the war, to be made on the 10th of March. Gold in New York on the 30th 57¾. No other news of importance.

TIN-WARE.

WE WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A good assortment of Tin-Ware, at Confederate rates. A liberal deduction made to the trade.

KING, POGUE & CO.,
Jan 25 1m Graham, N. C.

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH I SHALL send a Special Agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded, free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 22 3m Surgeon General, N. C.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, FEB. 4, 1864. NO. 73.

THE MEDITATED ATTACK ON MOBILE.—The telegraph informs us that the enemy has evacuated Corinth. Very extensive works were put up there. He has not evacuated it because it was untenable. Fort Pillow, it is also reported, has been evacuated. It was in no danger, and also was evacuated voluntarily. Island No. 60, too, has fallen into the possession of our forces. That, also, could have been held. What does all this imply? Evidently, the Mobile *Tribune* thinks, that the enemy has other uses for the forces necessary to hold these places, and expects to use them to a better purpose elsewhere.

Gen. Sherman, at the last accounts, was on the Mississippi, coming down with heavy and numerous transports. What does that mean? We suppose that these transports are carrying the troops which were employed in holding the places above named. They are coming down for what? There is no need for them for the defence of Vicksburg, Port Hudson or New Orleans. All these movements would seem to be making for the purpose of gathering a force to assail Mobile. That an attack is to be made is corroborated by a letter (dated 16th instant) from Richmond, enclosing an extract from a letter received by a high authority in that city from Annapolis. It is as follows. The delay which the date implies only shows the difficulty of sending information from beyond the Yankee lines:

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 30, 1863.

"*Dear Sir:* * * * I give you the important information, that you may communicate it to your Government, that Mobile is undoubtedly to be attacked by sea. Farragut has been ordered there, and it is supposed his game will be to rush past the forts, as he did at New Orleans, and then if the *rebs* have not iron clads within the obstructions, the city will be at his mercy. This may be relied on. A resigned officer of the navy was told so by an officer who is to belong to the squadron, and who took it for granted that his listener was as loyal as himself.—You may rely upon the accuracy of this, but be very careful not to implicate, *even* over there, any of us. The news of it may get here; and, so perfect is the detective system, that no one knows not that his intimate friend is not a spy."

The writer of this, of course, knew nothing of the movements of Gen. Sherman. He only expected a water attack. Events now indicate that there is a probability that it will be made simultaneously by land and water.

ANXIOUS PATRIOTS.—The *Examiner* says:

Never before was there a time when men, nursed in wealth, were so anxious to work, and serve the country and cause, as now. But, strange to say, all have a dislike for one particular implement, now in general use. With that tool in their hands, they are confident they would be perfect novices; with any other, accomplished laborers, and *au fait* in the science of aiding the South to achieve its independence. The tool *tabooed* is the musket. They don't like it; never had a *penchant* for the manual of arms, and are sure they would make bad apprentices at the soldier's trade. They are all willing to help push the cause along, but would rather be of the numerous army of pushers in the rear, than the pushers in the front, and the pushed. They are anxious to make a show of doing something, but are sure they could do almost anything better than fighting at the front, and lending a figure to the "picture in the van, near the flashing of the guns." They would get details to make nitre at the nitre beds; count cannon fuses at the Laboratory; add up columns of figures; or run errands for the government. They would take out contracts for making shoe pegs and army buttons, scraping lint, or preparing bandages; yea, they would even go forth into the forest and slay and maul timber for gunboats, or dig ore for iron to plate them.—Behold the exceeding patriotism of these men, who, having torn down their barns and storehouses, and builded greater, were resting their souls in ease when they heard the voice of the conscript-gatherer saying: "This day thy service shall be required of thee!" To them the musket at a "right shoulder shift" is what the ghost of Banquo was to poor Macbeth,—"Take any shape but that," they exclaim, "and my firm nerves shall never tremble." Anything, anywhere, out of the army.

FROM NORTH GEORGIA.—The following from the army at Dalton is from the Atlanta *Confederacy* of the 31st:

DALTON, Jan. 29, 1864.—The spirit among the troops continues to flow out and around with unabated enthusiasm. There is scarcely a night but one or more bands of music are on the serenade. During the rounds thus taken the vicinity of Dalton is made eloquent with stirring speeches. The place looks like a camp-meeting under full pressure.

It would be well if all the officers of the army here would follow the example of Strahl's brigade and pass resolutions expressive of a perfect readiness to serve in the ranks in the event of their non-election on a reorganization.

Another point—it would be well if the wholesale re-enlistments now in progress were reduced to details, and the name of each volunteer enrolled as he signifies his intention.

Quite a number of persons have just come through the lines by flag-of-truce.

There are daily rumors from the far front, but nothing of signal significance is going on.

Dr. Quintard preaches here on Sunday.

PUNISHMENT BY FIRE.—The N. Y. Daily *News*, under this head, editorializes on the burning of houses on the Mississippi river to punish the people for firing on steamers by guerillas, and closes by saying:

"Such worse than vandal acts neither deter the guerillas, nor do they strengthen the attachment to the government. These roving bands have no property on the river to lose; and every house fired by Federal soldiers swells their ranks with bold and desperate men, filled with revenge against those who have burned their homes and turned their wives and little ones on the cold charity of the world, without a roof to cover them. If this war is to continue—if brother is to still meet brother, and father meet son in deadly strife, and in blood and carnage, with their attendant train of horrors, in heaven's name let us be spared the recital of any more of this Indian mode of warfare against women and children, forced to leave their burning dwellings and their path lighted by a midnight conflagration of their own homes. Such warfare is beneath that of a civilized nation—is fitter for 'fiends than for men. The Mississippi, from Cairo down, is now almost a desert waste. Fire and sword have done their work. Those who took an active part in the rebellion left for the interior, and it was only those who still had confidence in President Lincoln's first message, and the declaration of Congress, in the passage by an almost unanimous vote of the Crittenden resolution, that remained, and they have since realized that Abolition promises are, as if written upon water—but to be broken.

THE EXPEDITION TO BRANDON.—The following is Butler's dispatch to Washington, giving an account of the recent expedition up James river:

Fortress Monroe, Jan. 26.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Brig. Gen. Graham, by my direction, went with three armed transports and a competent force to the Peninsula, made a landing on the James river, seven miles below Fort Powhatan, known as the Brandon farms, and captured 22 of the enemy, including seven of the signal corps, and brought away 99 negroes, destroyed 24,000 pounds of pork, large quantities of oats and corn, and captured a sloop and schooner and 240 boxes of tobacco. They returned without the loss of a man.

BENJ. F. BUTLER, Maj. Gen. Comd'g.

This schooner is doubtless the one which ran the blockade from Richmond. If the Yankees insist on this capture, these traitors will lose their tobacco. Butler ain't the man to let any money slip through his hands.

IS IT SO?—The Charleston *Courier* says:

Correspondents assert positively that brokers in Richmond have known for more than a week the leading features of the Currency Bill, as it has virtually been passed in secret session.

How much did they pay for that information in advance?

If secret sessions must be the general rule—and with such a Congress as we now suffer, something must be said in their favor—the people should insist on the inviolable sanctity of the secret. There should be no confidential whispering from members or messengers or clerks or porters to brokers and dealers. If we must convert a great struggle for independence into a scramble for spoils and fragments of a shattered fabric of finance, let us all have a fair chance.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Jan. 23.

APPLES—Green	$25@30
Dried	$25
BACON—Hog round	$3
BEEF	80@90c
BEESWAX	$3
BEANS	$20
BUTTER	$4 50
CANDLES—Tallow	$4
" Wax—By the box	$4
" Adamantine	$6
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$70@80
CHICKENS	$2
COFFEE	$12
DUCKS	$3
EGGS	$1 50
FLOUR	$100
" Superfine	$85
" Fine	$40
FODDER—per hundred	$9@12
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$8
GEESE	$3
HIDES—Dry	$2
" Green	$1 50
HAY—Per hundred	$7
LARD	$3 00
MOLASSES	$15 00
MEAL	$18
NAILS—Scarce	$2 00
OATS—Per hundred	$7
" Cleaned	$6 bu
PORK	$275 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$8
" Irish	$7
PEAS—Ground	$20
" Stock	$15
" White Table	$18
RAGS	15c
RICE	40c
RYE	$10
SALT	$25 00
SUGAR—Brown	$5 00
" Coffee	$5 50
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$2 50
WHEAT	$15

$50 REWARD—RANAWAY, LOST OR STOLEN.

MY SMALL NEGRO BOY, SAM, DISAPPEARED from my residence in this city on Monday, the 11th of January, and has not been heard of since. He is thin, black and has a very intelligent face. Aged 11 years.—Wore a striped cap, dark woolen jacket and white pantaloons. The above reward is offered for his recovery.

Jan 26-tf H. R. BRYAN.

Quartermaster's Office,
GREENSBORO', Jan. 28th, 1864.

ESTRAYED FROM THE GOVERNMENT STABLES at this place, on the 17th Dec., 1863, a large black steed Mule, branded with the letters C. S. on left shoulder.

A liberal reward and all expenses will be paid for the delivery of this animal at this post.

L. R. CHISMAN,
Jan 30-1w Major and Q. M.

WANTED,

NOTES OF THE FOLLOWING BANKS:
Bank of North Carolina,
" " Charlotte,
" " Cape Fear,
" " Wadesboro,
Farmers Bank of N. C.

We will redeem the above notes at the rate of one for four in silver coin. W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Jan 28-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.

THOS HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

SMALL POX NOTICE.

AS THE SMALL POX HAS AGAIN APPEARED in the city of Raleigh, all persons calling at the office of the Surgeon General between the hours of ten and two will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 11-1m Surgeon General.
Daily State Journal and Semi-Weekly Standard copy one month each.

FOR RENT.

A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh. The House has 5 large Rooms, with fire places in each, a good Well of water in the yard, and all necessary out Houses. A large Garden, all in good order for present use. Apply to R. K. PERRELL.
Jan 28-1w*

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY

IS NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH THE FOLLOWing long established Plows: Richmon Plows, No's. 1 and 3, and No. 2½ (self sharpener) No. 0; Livingston Plows, No's. 0, 1 and 2; also the following points and land sides; Richmon No's. 1 and 3, Younger's; Livingston No's. 0, 1 and 2; Kentucky, self sharpener, (No's. 00, 19½, 18, (no land side) and No. 0. Various other castings. All these for sale at old prices in produce and in money at Confederate prices; also, old fashioned and Flying Shuttle Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bedsteads and Shoe Pegs. All orders filled as rapidly as possible.

SIMPSON & HOOKER,
Jan 28-tf Hillsboro', N. C.
Weekly and Semi-weekly Standard and Fayetteville Observer, publish 1 month and forward bills to subscribers.

WANTED TO HIRE,

FOR THE PRESENT YEAR, A GOOD CHILD'S Nurse and House Girl. None but an active, intelligent girl will answer. Apply at

Jan 6-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Enrolling Office, 5th Cong. District. N. C.
OXFORD, January 27th 1863.

IN OBEDIENCE TO GENERAL ORDERS, NO 1, Commandant of Conscripts, Raleigh, January 20th, 1864, Militia and County Enrolling Officers, will notify all white males known between the ages of 18 and 45, within the limits of their respective regiments, to report at their county seats of their respective counties at the following times and places, for final enrollment and examination by the Medical Examining Board. This call embraces all white males between the ages of 18 and 45, whether previously exempted or not.

All those persons residing within the limits of the 40th Regiment, N. C. Militia, Franklin county, will report at Louisburg, on the 20th, 22d, 23d and 24 days of February 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 32d Regiment N. C. Militia, Nash county, will report at Nashville, on the 26th 27th, and 29th days of February and the first days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 37th Regiment N. C. Militia, Warren county will report at Warrenton on the 4th, 5th, 7th, and 8th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 42d Regiment, N. C. Militia, Granville county, will report at Oxford, on the 11th, 12th, 14th and 15th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 43d Regiment N. C. Militia, Granville county, will report at Oxford, on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 46th Regiment N. C. Militia, Orange county, will report at Hillsboro', on the 22d, 23th, 24th and 25th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 45th Regiment N. C. Militia, Orange county, will report at Hillsboro'on the 26th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 38th Regiment N. C. Militia, will report at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th days of April, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 39th Regiment N. C. Militia, Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 6th, 7th 8th and 9th days of April 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 118th Regiment, N. C. Militia, Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 15th days of April, 1864.

THOMAS TIBBS,
Ass't Surg., Chm'n & Ex. Board.
H. C. HERNDON, M.D.
W. H. DAVIS, M. D.

A. LANDIS,
Enrolling Officer, 5th Cong. District. Feb 1-2w
Confederate copy.

Enrolling Office. 3d Congressional Dist.,
GOLDSBORO', N. C. January, 29th, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED, CHAIRMAN EXAMINING Board of this District, hereby appoints the following days and places for the examination of Conscripts, in the following counties:

21st Regiment N. C. Militia, Jacksonville Onslow, February, 20, 22, 23, 24.

26th Regiment, N. C. Militia. Kenansville, Duplin, Feb. 25, 27, 29 and March 1st.

24th Regiment N. C. Militia, Clinton, Sampson, March 3, 4, 5, 7.

25th Regiment N. C. Militia, Clinton, Sampson, March 8, 9, 10, 11.

117th Regiment N. C. Militia, Smithfield, Johnston, March 14, 15, 16, 17.

41st Regiment N. C. Militia, Smithfield, Johnston, March 18, 19, 21, 22.

27th Regiment N. C. Militia, Goldsboro', Wayne, March 24, 25, 26, 28.

28th Regiment N. C. Militia, Goldsboro', March, 29, 30, 31, April 1st.

19th Regiment N. C. Militia, Shady Grove, Jones, April 4, 5, 6, 7.

SAM'L. R. RIXEY,
Surgeon, P. A. C. S., Chairman Ex. Board.

Chief Enrolling Office, 3d Cong. Dist.,
GOLDSBORO', January 29th, 1864.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1, Conscript Office, Raleigh, Enrolling Officers will enrol all white males between the ages of 18 and 45, (whether previously exempted or not,) within the limits of their respective commands, and order them to appear at the above times and places, in order that their claims to exemption may be examined.

In accordance with paragraph VIII, General Orders No. 3. A. & I. G., O., all exemptions heretofore granted will be revised, and when found to have been improperly granted, revoked.

Any person who fails to report at the time appointed, will, unless satisfactory proof to the contrary can be shown, be considered as having no claims to exemption, and treated accordingly.

Attention of the county Enrolling Officers is respectfully invited to General Orders No. 1, Adjutant General's Office, N. C., which orders officers of the Home Guard to assist in arresting deserters. Their attention is also called to paragraph II, General Orders No 1, Conscript Office, Raleigh, which requires that not more than one-fourth of each Militia Regiment shall be ordered to report at the rendezvous on each day.

J. A. BARNETT,
Capt. & Chief Enrolling Officer
Feb 1-3w 3d Cong. Dist.

$30,000 INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT N. C. STATE BONDS FOR SALE.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 10TH INST., IN FRONT of our sales room, we will sell to the highest bidder, Thirty Thousand Dollars North Carolina six per cent. State Bonds, the interest of which is payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, and the principal on the first day of January, 1883.

These Bonds were issued to the Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Company, and the City of Raleigh, for the benefit of the Chatham R. R. Company, and in addition to the general credit of the State, have the security of a special Sinking Fund. Copies of the laws authorizing the issue may be had on application to the undersigned.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Feb 2-td Auctioneers, Raleigh, N. C.

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, ONE NO. 4 WASHINGTON PRESS, new and complete.

One Self-Inking Machine, with Hoe's latest improvements, new and in good order.

If not previously disposed of they will be sold at auction on the 10th of February. Apply to

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Feb 2-1w Auctioneers.

A GRAND BALL.

A GRAND BALL WILL COME OFF AT THE Collins House, Kittrell's Depot, on Thursday night the 11th of February, 1864; the proceeds of which will be donated to the Hospital Fund of this State.

Frank Johnston's celebrated Band has been engaged and will be in attendance.

Terms of admission $30 a head. Feb 2-td

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

FOUND,

ON MARKET SQUARE, YESTERDAY, A SMALL Pocket Book, containing a small sum of money.—The owner can have the same by application at this office, describing the same and paying for this advertisement. Dec 23-tf

NOW READY,

A SERIES OF VALENTINES, (EIGHTEEN IN number) sentimental and caricature. Price $50 per hundred. Trade one-half off. To be had of all Book and Music Stores. GEO. DUNN & CO.,
Feb 2-6t Richmond, Va.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS.			
One day	$2 00	One week	$9 50
Two days	3 50	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	5 00	Three weeks	28 50
Four days	6 50	One month	36 00
Five days	8 00	Two months	72 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $2 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote; Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Gbowan. Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Martin; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendant of Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis, of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Edward A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Tunball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Chief Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P. Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus J. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beavers Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Later, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE—ARRIVAL AND DEPARTUBE OF TRAINS AT RALEIGH.

North Carolina Rail Road.

Mail train going East—arrives at 9:40 a m, leaves at 10:10 a m.

Going West—arrives at 12 night, leaves at 1 night.

Accommodation train going East arrives at 11 night, leaves 12:5 night.

Going West—arrives at 12:30 p m, leaves 1:20 p m

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

Mail train going North—leaves at 11 a m, arrives at 12 night.

Accommodation train going North—arrives at 12:45 a m, leaves 11:30 night

PLOWS FOR BARTER—IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS A LOT OF SUPERIOR Plows well adapted to the low counties of North Carolina, which he will exchange for corn, bacon and lard, the two last articles preferred—at old prices for plows and the articles named.

Refers to Council Weston, a scientific and good farmer, who is now using the plows with great satisfaction.

The corn, bacon or lard must be delivered at Hillsboro' and the subscriber will deliver the plows at any point on the Railroad. Plow points furnished when desired.

Jan 29-3w H. L. OWEN.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A GOOD PIANO. APPLY AT
Jan 28-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, FEB. 4, 1864.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

DAILY PROGRESS.

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00.

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $10 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less) for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Fifteen cents for Rags.**—Fifteen cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

Eastern Carolina.

The feverish excitement of Tuesday increased with yesterday, and the enquiry on every hand was to hear from the East. Reports had already gone West of the taking of Newbern and the capture of many prisoners, but as the "reliable" gentleman who started them went forward with them, we did not know so much here.

We received a dispatch from Goldsboro about noon yesterday, stating that the train from Kinston had not arrived. It was due at seven or eight in the morning, but was detained by accident. The train which arrived here at noon brought all manner of rumors, from which it was impossible to arrive at anything reliable. We were assured that it was believed at Goldsboro that the railroad between Beaufort and Newbern had been torn up by our forces, that they were in two miles of Newbern on Tuesday morning, and had captured a whole Yankee regiment which would be at Kinston yesterday, &c. All this may be so and it may not; we simply give it as we hear it. We only know that a considerable force has moved in the direction of Newbern, that there has been skirmishing, and that Col. Shaw was killed on Monday morning. This is all that we positively *know* up to this writing, though we hope much from the expedition.

We shall give the facts to the public when we receive them, and we may here state that we have pretty good facilities for getting them, having sent a special reporter to the scene of action.

We learn that a few of our enthusiastic fellow-townsmen—Newbernians—have gone down expecting to reach their homes, and do most sincerely trust that they may not be disappointed. If they get there before we do, we have only to request that they will save us a place at the feast—and be sure to look out for Geo. Mills Joy, who has our office and property in charge.

We hope to get some facts concerning the expedition before going to press.

We learn from good authority that a creature, suppose to be human, who keeps a kind of a wayside inn in this christian city of Raleigh, recently charged several soldiers a dollar and a half each for the privilege of depositing their knapsacks in his house for a few hours, and that some ladies were charged one dollar each for setting in the parlor a short time.—The correctness of these statements are vouched for by a respectable gentleman, and we doubt not but they are true. The proprietor is rather *wavish*, and has gone out of his way to talk about his betters.—This is the way he shows his devotion to the cause and his affection for those who are fighting the battles of their country. We regret to say that there are such sharks to be found in every community, and especially are they to be found among those who dispense a little beef and bread at $15 to $25 a day.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Fayetteville *Observer* contains the first decision made under the new law of Congress conscribing the principals of substitutes, made by Judge French, of the Superior Court Bench, It affirms the constitutionality of the law and remands the applicant to the custody of the enrolling officer. How far and to what extent this decision will affect the action of the other Judges and the Supreme Court, remains to be seen. Gov. Vance is pledged to sustain the decisions of the Judiciary of the State, and he will do it, whether they be in favor of or against the principals of substitutes.

An election will take place in Rowan and Davie counties on the 18th of February for a State Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Dr. J. G. Ramsay, who was elected to Congress from that Congressional district.

Hon. P. C. J. Weston, Lieut. Governor of South Carolina, died at Conwayboro on the 25th January.

Longstreet is said to be marching on Knoxville, and hopes are entertained of his being able to take the place.

The Yankees are enrolling all the able-bodied negroes in the lower Valley of Virginia.

Gen. Robert D. Johnston's brigade of North Carolinians, forming part of the army of Northern Virginia, last week re-enlisted for the war. The brigade is composed of the 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d regiments, all of which have done gallant service on nearly all the battle fields in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Re-Enlistment of North Carolina Troops.

As at first so now, the people of North Carolina, thank God, require no compulsion to induce them to do their duty. We have already noticed the reenlistering of many of the troops from this State, and to-day we add the heroic Second, lead by the gallant Cox, of this city. This veteran regiment has held a meeting and passed a series of resolutions pledging themselves to the service, *for the war*.

The sons of our noble old State reqnire no drafts or conscriptions at the beginning, and they require none now, provided those in authority would do their duty. All that we ask is that the system of espionage and suspicion which has been adopted as to us be withdrawn, and that we be treated with the same consideration that other States are. Notwithstanding our soldiers and our people want peace, they will even trust the weakness and imbecility that governs our affairs further, provided they receive that common justice, not to say courtesy, to which they are entitled. Let the government hold up our hands and we will hold up the hands of the government; but if the government should forsake us we cannot be expected to stand by the government. North Carolina, though her people are much excited under the infliction of many insults and wrongs, will not be the first to give way, or to fall short in that duty which she owes to the country.

Three of the companies of the Second are from the glorious old county of Craven, while one is from Jones. The others we cannot locate at present, but the magnanimous and patriotic action of these four companies, men whose homes are in the enemy's lines, gives the lie to all the infamously false reports and rumors as to the disloyalty of the people of Eastern North Carolina. We belong to Eastern North Carolina, and when we forget those of our fellow-citizens, who are now subjected to the insults and annoyances of a brutal foe, may our tongue refuse to give utterance and our arm be palsied.

All honor to the glorious Second; all honor to all of our noble veterans, and all honor to our noble old mother, North Carolina; and accursed be the tongue that could malign or defame her; and if traduced by a recreant son, may he be doubly damned.

THE BLACK FLAG.—Governor Letcher stated in his address at Danville, Virginia, that the late "Stonewall" Jackson was in favor of conducting the war under the black flag, and so expressed his sentiments to him several days after the secession of Virginia, proposing to set the example himself by first carrying that flag in the face of the enemy.

We have also heard it stated, upon very good authority, that Generals Breckenridge, Buckner, Morgan, and other distinguished Generals, hold the same sentiments. Had the policy been pursued early in the war—and it is fully justified in view of the outrages committed by our invaders—we should have had peace and independence long ago. We have advocated it from the first attempt to arm our domestics against us, and felt sure all along that we should be eventually driven to it.—*Savannah Republican.*

We have already expressed our disbelief of the report about Gen. Jackson, and we have only to say that if the other Generals here named favor the black flag, the soldiers do not. Hoist the black flag and we shall soon go down in ruin and disgrace, for our men would not fight in a contest so unequal, if the cry of "no quarter" was raised. It is safe enough for non-combatants to talk of *black flags*, but we have never seen a soldier that did not oppose it. Raise the black flag and the thirty thousand brave men we have in Northern prisons may be slaughtered at once. But it will be said, we could retaliate. What of that?—Would retaliation bring back our noble heroes? No the black flag is repulsive to christianity and humanity, and no people could look for the favor of Providence that should inaugurate such a warfare. And as to the policy of the thing, what could the weaker power gain by such a proceeding? And then when we remember all the backing down in relation to retaliation, the refusal to redeem promises by hanging negroes taken in arms as well as the white officers in command of them, the whole matter of the black flag is ridiculous and contemptible.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GOLDSBORO', Feb. 2d, 1864.

ED. PROGRESS:—Rumor has doubtless informed you, ere this, that the troops in this direction are moving. What their intention is, is not known outside of the military. A skirmish occurred with the enemy Monday morning at Bachelor's Creek, 8 miles west of Newbern, while our forces were putting pontoon bridges across the creek. Col. Shaw, of the 8th N. C., was shot through the head and instantly killed. His remains arrived here this morning. Three privates were also killed and fifteen wounded. The enemy were driven back and our troops, at last accounts, were advancing. In the skirmish above alluded to the Yankees lost several killed and many wounded and taken prisoners, among whom were a great many negroes.

It is rumored here, but there is no certainty of the fact, that the marines had been successful, and that we had a force between Newbern and Beaufort, and that a considerable portion of the railroad had been torn up. Yours, &c., X.

WAR NEWS.—We hope the movements now on foot will result in cleaning out Eastern North Carolina entirely, and enable our suffering people to return to their homes. The *Examiner* of Tuesday says:

The following official dispatch was received at the War Department yesterday:

JACKSON, VIA WELDON, N. C.
January 31, 1864.

"*General S. Cooper, &c:* Yesterday morning engaged the enemy with force of two hundred men and a mountain rifle piece. After a fight of two hours, in which we engaged twelve hundred of the enemy and three pieces of artillery, the Yankees were driven from Windsor, North Carolina, to their boats. We lost six men. The loss of the enemy is not known.

J. R. GRIFFIN, Col. Com'g.

Advices of the most reliable character from North Carolina leave no doubt that the enemy is concentrating large forces at Newbern and Morehead City. In a few days the public may expect the development of the crisis.

We are assured by an officer from General Lee's lines that the popular reports of the scarcity of meat supplies in the army of Northern Virginia are exaggerated. Although the rations of meat are reduced, the soldiers are now drawing full rations of sugar and of excellent coffee, and are well pleased to have these luxuries in compensation for their scanty allowances of meat.

Mrs. Seaton, wife of Mr. Seaton, and sister of the late Joseph Gales, of the National Intelligencer,

Congress and the Press.

We hope that Congress will leave the Press of the country entirely free, by exempting from military service all such persons as are actually necessary in conducting the few papers we have left, or pass a "sweeping" bill that will suppress the last one. Let us have no partial light. One man can conduct a weekly paper—in fact we have known it done by women—but pressmen, mailers and reporters are just as necessary in the management of a daily newspaper as are the compositors who set the type. We find the following in the *Examiner* of Saturday:

The military Bill reported to have passed the Senate contains the following substitute for the exemption of the press hitherto allowed:

"One editor of each newspaper published on the 16th of April, 1862, who was owner or editor of a newspaper at that date, and which has been so published regularly since that time, and such journeymen printers as such editor may, under oath, declare are indispensable for printing said newspaper."

We have two remarks to make on this change in the laws:

I. That weekly papers, of which there are few or none, may continue their existence under this law without dependence on the favour of the government and subservience to its officials.

II. That daily papers, from which the whole country, including the manufacturers of the law, derive their knowledge of the important events of these times—such at least as are published in Richmond—cannot exist under this law, unless they become dependent on the favour of the government, and subservient to its officials.

In a word, this law renders the independence or freedom of the press impossible—for the following reasons:

1. A daily paper, such as the times and the place require, cannot be written by one man.

2. Even if he could write it, it is impossible for one man to collect the information absolutely necessary to the public; for he cannot be in the Senate and in the House of Representatives, in both bodies of the State Legislature, in the markets, and in the courts of justice, at one and the same time.

3. Nor, after the daily paper is written and printed, can one man enclose and direct his journal, through the mails, to many thousands of subscribers. To mail a daily paper several clerks write rapidly during the entire night.

4. This new law will not deprive any newspaper subservient to, and favoured by, the persons holding offices at Richmond, of its present writers and reporters; for they can, and certainly will, be continued under the provision of the law which permits exemption, under the title of detail, by the Executive.

5. But it will deprive every daily newspaper which has incurred the dislike of office-holders, or which is, or has been, independent of government, and who can, therefore, get no detail, of its writers, reporters and mailing clerks, and leave but one man to make it.

6. Under these circumstances, an independent newspaper can sustain no competition with the dependent or subsidized press. With one editor, it cannot be a medium of much public information; nor can it have any subscribers through the mails. In short, it must cease to be interesting to the public, cannot sport itself, and must die.

Many, perhaps most Senators, desire that this country should have a free press. They desire that the newspaper should contain the public facts as they are, and not as a few interested public men like them to be represented; that it should be the organ of public opinion, not a machine to hoodwink the country; that it should be a source of legitimate information, not an engine of deceit. Yet this law renders such newspapers as they are supposed to approve, impossible of publication, and will compel all that wish to live, to become the tools of a few citizens in office.

So they cut off the independent press. What is the compensatory advantage? Conscripts. How many? The official list of exemptions shows under the head of "newspaper employees" in the whole Confederacy, some five hundred persons. But under this head is included all the printers, a majority of whom are not newspaper employees, but of the government, printing the laws and official documents of the Confederate and State governments. The printers remain exempt by the new law. How many conscripts, then, will it give? Richmond is the centre of intelligence, and there are, or ought to be, more workers for newspapers here than elsewhere. We can tell the Senate with accuracy how many persons are abstracted from the press in Richmond by its new law: Twenty-four. These are all the reporters, mailing clerks, &c., of the five daily papers in Richmond subject to the operation of this law. For this valuable accession to the Confederate army, the Senate surrenders a free press, hitherto valued in England and in these Southern States, and supposed to have been specially guaranteed by the Confederate Constitution.

FOREIGN OPINIONS OF OUR CAUSE.

Below we give some extracts to show what is thought in England of our prospects for 1864:

[From the London Standard.]

Territorially, the South has no doubt lost something; but she has lost infinitely less than was generally expected, and not a fourth of what some peculiarly audacious partisans of the Federal cause have lately set down to its credit. They say that the Confederacy now holds only one-half of the territory it claims. The answer is simply that this is utterly untrue. In the "claim," of course, are included Missouri and Kentucky, of which the Confederate Government never held possession, and of which the North will not keep possession when once it is defeated in its main object. Of the eleven States represented at Richmond in July, 1861, only one has been temporarily reduced under Federal rule, or rather occupied by Federal armies. Since the outbreak of the war, the South has lost Tennessee and a fragment of Arkansas, a little portion of riverside territory in Louisiana, and isolated positions in Florida and the Carolinas.

The Federals occupy posts in Mississippi, but that is all. Northern Virginia is simply a devasted battle field, of which the North cannot be said to have possession. For all practical purposes, ten of the eleven States are still held by the Confederates, excepting such portions of them as have been actually occupied by the Federal troops under the protection of their gunboats. A territory more than three times as large as France remains entirely unsubdued, and at their present rate of progress, which is not likely to be maintained, it would take the North ten years to overrun it. Even when overrun it would not be conquered; but we need not enter into any discussion of what may happen in a case so far removed from practical probability.

If at any moment that should occur which has more than once seemed on the point of coming to pass; if the Confederates should gain a decided victory in the West, while driving the army of the Potomac out of Virginia, the North would have lost, at a blow, everything—except New Orleans—that it has gained in three years of warfare; while, as we have seen, the South may sustain a defeat without losing anything of her essential strength and power of self-defence. It is quite clear that she will maintain it until her independence is recognised; and it is for Europe to consider whether the termination of a war which is a disgrace and an affliction to mankind shall be allowed to await the slow recovery of the North from its fever dream of conquest, booty, and empire.

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ice, like most of the news of the preceding three months, is as unfavorable as it can be to a speedy termination of the war, either by the complete success of the North or of the South. The Northern army of Gen. Grant, after having gained a very considerable victory at Chattanooga, and after having sustained rather a sharp check at Ringgold, has been reduced to a state of inactivity by the want of supplies and means of transport for a winter campaign. It may hold its ground at Chattanooga during the winter months, if it can keep open its communications with Nashville, and it may advance into Georgia in the spring; but it will have to fight its way from one strong position to another, and at every march it will be further from the base of its operations and in a more exhausted country.

Its advance, should it take place, will compel the Confederates to burn the cotton grown in former years, and will effectually prevent the planting of a cotton crop in the spring of 1864; but it will take months, if not years, to conquer Georgia and Alabama, and even if conquered they will be mere wildernesses. This is the prospect, even at the point where the Federal fortunes look brightest, and even there, any considerable success gained by Gen. Longstreet, would render it impossible for the Federals to advance into Georgia. In South Carolina and Virginia the Federals are utterly powerless, and so long as Charleston and Richmond continue in the hands of the Confederates they must continue to be so. After months of concealment, we learn that the Federal iron-clads were so totally defeated in the attack on the Confederate batteries at Charleston, in April last, as to render it impossible for them to do anything afterward; and in Virginia the Confederate army is not only able to hold Richmond against all the attacks of the army of the Potomac, but even to keep that army continually on the alert to defend its own position.

[From the New York Correspondent of the London Herald.]

One thing is clearly evident even at this early stage of the President game. No military man can be elected if he is successful in obtaining the nomination. I am inclined to think that Mr. Lincoln will be renominated by his party and will be re-elected, or, if he is not, he will hold over in the way pointed out by Mr. Seward in his autumn speech. Still, many changes may take place before November 7, 1864, when the Presidential election takes place. If a dashing Southern General of the Stonewall Jackson school could be found he would be in Washington before May, and this would seriously complicate the plans of the parties anxious to be the next President.

The joke of Old Abe making or requiring that all the slaveholders South should take an oath to become Abolitionists after the most radical pattern, has not yet been settled. It will probably make the millions in rebellion ten times more ferocious than they now are. This and a good military leader would soon change the face of things. So think the great financiers of Wall Street, for gold is up to 152, and sterling exchange at 165—higher than has been reached for some time. Breadstuffs are all up too. The solid men here and elsewhere are all laughing at the bill introduced into the United States Senate by Senator Lane of Kansas. It makes it a criminal offence to buy and sell silver. It is not likely that such a bill will pass both Houses of Congress and become a law. Yet there is no prophesying what will be done with such a Congress as the present one.

Four new States will be admitted this session: making thirty-nine that will vote at the next Presidential election. The new ones are Nevada, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah. These will give twelve electoral votes for Mr. Lincoln. Under Mr. Lincoln's new arrangement for recognizing new States out of old ones, he will also get the votes of South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida, Arkansas and Tennessee—about thirty-nine electoral votes. It will be a fraud, but, as they say a justifiable one. We shall see. The admission of these new States will give a large administrative majority in both Houses for either the purposes of legislating or, for electing a President. There may be a hitch in admitting Utah, owing to her poligamy institutions.

Re-Enlistment of the 2d North Carolina Troops.

At a meeting held by the enlisted men of the 2d Reg't N. C. Infantry, on the 27th of Jan., 1864, on motion, Serg't J. M. Caho was called to the chair, and Private L. K. Colly, Co. E, appointed Secretary.

On taking the chair Serg't Caho, in a few appropriate remarks, explained the object of the meeting.

On motion the following Commiitee was appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, viz: Ordnance Serg't Alex. Murdoch, Serg't W. A. Mitchell, Co. A, Serg't W. R. Bridges, Co. B, Serg't Joel Price, Co. C, Corp'l J. E. Davis, Co. D, Private Richard Newell, Co. E, Priv. J. M. Reel, Co. F, Serg't A. F. Sawyer, Co. G, Corp'l John Wade, Co. I, and Priv. C. F. Hargate, Co. K.

The Committee retired and, after consultation, returned and offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Having noticed the patriotic course of many of the Regiments in the Confederate armies, who are voluntarily enlisting *for the war*, we deem it our duty to send them forth a brotherly greeting, and welcome them into our ranks; therefore

Resolved, 1st, That having at the commencement of hostilities enlisted *for the war*, we have seen no reason to regret our choice, but, on the contrary, the continued cruelty, barbarity and vindictiveness of our malignant foes, as well as our leafless rooftrees, deserted firesides, and desolated homes, make us more and more resolute in our determination to continue steadfast until the end.

Resolved, 2d, That we declare ourselves enlisted in the cause of Southern Rights and Southern Independence as long as one armed foe shall remain on our soil; that we declare ourselves *in for the war without condition*, and this we do most cheerfully as is our bounden duty.

Resolved, 3d, That we send a warm and fraternal greeting to our friends at home and bid them entertain no gloomy apprehensions for the future, but put the ban upon all croakers, malcontents, speculators and skulkers from the battle field, for history will never record that the minions of tyranny, oppression and fanaticism can ever subdue the freemen of the South if true to themselves.

Resolved, 4th, That we have full confidence in those in authority over us, and that the liberality manifested by our commanders and the successful efforts they have made to supply our necessities is an earnest of their increasing care in our behalf, and should and does receive our heartfelt thanks.

Resolved, 5th, That a copy of these resolutions be handed to our commander, Col. Wm. R. Cox, with the request that he forward a copy of them to our commanding Generals and to the President of the Confederate States, and that they be published in the Richmond, Va., and North Carolina papers.

Col. Cox being called for addressed the meeting, after which the meeting adjourned.

J. M. CAHO, Chairman.

L. K. COLLY, Secretary.

An election was held in Salisbury on Monday last for town officers, which resulted as follows:

Intendant—John I. Shaver. *Commissioners*—Jno. Snider, Dr. C. A. Henderson, W. J. Plummer, S. Frankford, Thos. E. Brown, John A. Holt, Jas. E. Kerr, T. C. McNeely.

A NORTH CAROLINA BOY.—At the recent semi-annual examination of the Lexington (Va.) Military Institute,

THE SEIGE OF CHARLESTON.

The *Mercury* of Monday says:

The bombardment of Fort Sumter was maintained by the enemy throughout Friday. At dark in the evening the firing ceased—one hundred and fifty shells in all having been thrown, of which one hundred and twenty-nine struck. The guns used by the Yankees were three Parrott guns (a 30 pounder, a 300 pounder and 300 pounder) and one 10 inch mortar. The south angle of the Fort seemed to be the chief object of the enemy's aim. At three o'clock Friday afternoon, the flag-staff of the Fort was shot away, but was soon replaced, first upon a small staff, afterwards upon a larger staff, by Private F. Sh[illegible] Company A, Lucas Battalion, who stood on the ramparts of the traverse and repeatedly waved the flag in full view of the foe. He was assisted by Corporal Bresentiam and Private Charles Banks, of the same corps, and also by H. B. V. Middleton, of the Signal Corps, acting Adjutant of the post. During the performance of the gallant act, these brave men were exposed to a rapid and accurate fire from the enemy's guns. When their task had been completed, Private Shafer, springing from a cloud of smoke and dust occasioned by the enemy's shells, remained upon the traverse for some time waving his hat in defiance. Besides the Parrott shells, thirteen mortar shells were fired at the Fort during the day, seven of which struck. On Saturday morning the firing was renewed, but was mainly directed at the west angle. The number of shots fired was one hundred and fifty-nine, one hundred and thirty-eight of which struck. Night again brought a cessation of the bombardment, which, however, was sharply renewed on Sunday morning.

The enemy's fire seemed still directed at the west angle, and is mainly kept up from a 200 pounder Battery Gregg and a 100-pounder Parrott at "Middle Battery."

The following are the casualties which have taken place at the fort since the recent renewal of the enemy's fire upon the glorious old ruin:

Lieutenant J. C. Logan, slightly wounded in the head by a falling brick.

Private J. H. Heffery, 23d Georgia Regiment, contusion in the back, slight.

Private J. J. Hansford, Co. K, 6th Georgia Regiment, fracture of the leg, severe.

At nine o'clock on Saturday night the enemy suddenly re-opened fire upon the city, and the bombardment was steadily maintained all that night, all Sunday and up to a late hour Sunday night. Up to five o'clock Sunday afternoon the number of shells thrown at the city was one hundred and one.

We have nothing of special interest to note in the movements of the fleet.

Marshal Kane, of Baltimore, and three Confederate officers have made their escape from Yankeedom. They arrived at Quebec on [illegible]

There are now in construction in the United States twenty five armored vessels at a cost of $[illegible] each. They are to be done in six months.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM THE MACHINE SHOPS of the R. & G. R. R. Co., on the 28th of Jan., 1864, a boy HORRACE. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high, copper colored, long bushy hair and very badly cut when left. He is supposed to be lurking in or near the city of Raleigh. The above reward will be paid for delivery to this company or his confinement in jail.

Feb 4-6t

Confederate copy 6 times and send bill to R. & G. R. Office.

BUGGY AND HARNESS, IN GOOD ORDER, for sale at E. A. WHITAKER'S

PICKLES—½ GALLON AND GALLON JARS. Pickles for sale at E. A. WHITAKER'S

TOMATO CATSUP at E. A. WHITAKER'S

PEPPER SAUCE at E. A. WHITAKER'S

BROOMS! BROOMS! BY THE WHOLESALE AND retail at E. A. WHITAKER'S

BACON, CORN, PEAS AND MEAL at E. A. WHITAKER'S

Feb 4-3t*

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALE

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE A SPLENDID BRICK DWELLing House and a 2 acre Lot and out buildings

—ALSO—

three-fourths of a Store, all in the town of Murfreesboro, N. C., and 100 acres of land about 1 mile from town. Two Plantations in Bertie county, situated on Cashie river, one containing 800 acres, the other 1,000 acres, with Fishery one mile from the landing on the plantation, which may really turn out one of the best in the State. The land is upon both farms good dwellings and all necessary out houses, apple and peach orchards. All these lands are well adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn and peas.

—ALSO—

one tract of land in Stanly county, N. C., adjoining Cabarrus county, 12 miles from Concord Depot, 3 miles from Rocky river and 2 miles from Barrier's Mills, containing 1,200 acres. The land is nearly all level. It is said there is plenty lime stone. This is a splendid land for wheat, tobacco, corn, &c., &c. This is a rare opportunity for investment and seldom offered. Apply to

P. HENNEBERRY,
Windsor, N. C.

Feb 3-1m

Standard and Petersburg Express copy 30 times.

FOR SALE.

A FINE GOLD WATCH HAS BEEN LEFT WITH us for sale. JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Feb 3 3t* Raleigh, N. C.

IMMENSE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

ON TUESDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF FEBRUARY next, I shall expose to public sale, in the town of Louisburg, Franklin county, N. C., the property known as the LOUISBURG MILLS, one of the finest manufacturing establishments in the State, with two setts of burners, and a splendid Circular Saw attachment, entirely new. This water power is illimitable.

I shall also sell, at the same time, 15 likely NEGROES, among which is a good Miller, two good Coopers, and a good Blacksmith and a fine House Servant.

I will also sell five barrels of FINE OLD NAPOLEON BRANDY, and a No. 1 Corn Sheller, a lot of new Mill Saw Files, 1 sett of Blacksmith's Tools, 50 or 40 head of Hogs, several Cows and Calves and a lot of Household Furniture.

Terms—Cash, or ample time, as suits the convenience of purchasers. P. R. MERRYMAN,
Jan 30-td Henderson, N. C.

LAND FOR SALE.

800 ACRES OF DESIRABLE LAND IN BERTIE county, N. C., for sale. It is, two miles from Windsor, and near a good landing on Cashie river. It has on it a neat dwelling house with necessary out buildings, and cabins for 18 or 20 slaves. Six hundred acres are cleared. A bargain can be had.

RUFUS K. SPEED,
Jan 29-1m Kittrell's Depot, N. C.

IMPORTANT SALE OF TIN PLATE AT AUCTION.

ON THE 10TH OF FEBRUARY NEXT, IN FRONT of our Sales Room, we will sell to the highest bidder 70 boxes brand IX Tin Plate, 10 x 14.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Jan 22-td Auctioneers

FOR SALE,

5,000 NO. 11, NO. 60 AND NO. 0 PLOW POINTS and Landsides.

400 No. 11, No. 60 and No. 0 Plows.
2,000 Plow Bolts.
3,000 Bar Iron from 1 to 3 inches wide.

Jan 21-1m* SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

FOR SALE,

A FEW BARRELS FIRST-RATE OLD RYE WHIS-